FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FIRST MULTIPARTY GROUP MEETING DRAWS CROWDS

PY182129 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0130 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Dec (NA) -- About 3,000 persons shouting slogans against the military government filled the Radical headquarters tonight and overflowed into the street, interrupting traffic, during the ceremony at which the multiparty group released its proposal to surmount the present crisis in Argentina.

"Nobody wants Galtieri and Nicolaides," "Military dictatorship will end," "National unity and popular democracy," "The people to power and the military to the barracks" and "The people united will never be defeated" were the main slogans during the ceremony presided over by the leaders of the five parties comprising the multiparty group. The ceremony, the first one carried by the political quintet, was held in the "Pedro Duhalde" lounge at the Radical Party main offices, where former leader Ricardo Balbin had lay in state.

After singing the national anthem and reading the text of the document "Before it is too late, proposal and call on the nation," speeches were delivered by leaders Carlos Contin of the radicals, Dolindo Bittel of the Justicialists, Oscar Allende of the Intransigent Party, Arturo Frondizi of the Integration and Development Movement and Francisco Cerro of the Christian Democrats.

The people congregated at the crossing of Alsina Street and Entre Rios Avenue, in front of the Radical offices and only 200 meters from the national congress building. They followed the ceremony's first part through loudspeakers, but police later ordered their removal. Six police cars were guarding the place. Federal Police Chief Juan Sasiain arrived almost at the end of the ceremony and stayed for about a quarter of an hour. Col Arias Duval, head of metropolitan security, asked the politicians to remove the loudspeakers from the street, arguing that the permit issued to them authorized only a ceremony inside the premises. After talking to Radical leader Ruben Rabanal, police ordered a technician to cut the loudspeaker wires. This brought a reaction from the people in the street, who started shouting, "Go away, go away."

Delegations from all the political parties of the multiparty group occupied a dais behind the leaders. In the front rows were around 50 Argentine and foreign journalists, and behind them were delegations from the political parties which became members of the multiparty group, from the Plaza de Mayo Mothers, the General Labor Confederation and other business, professional and student organizations.

NAMES OF SIX MORE CABINET MINISTERS ANNOUNCED

PY181959 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1940 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Dec (TELAM) -- Maj Gen Alfredo Oscar Saint Jean, secretary general of the army and interior minister-designate, announced here today the names of the new ministers who will take part in the administration of Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri. They are:

Minister of foreign relations	Nicanor Costa Mendez
Minister of defense	Amadeo Frugoli
Minister of economy	Roberto Alemann
Minister of culture and education	Cayetano Licciardo
Minister of public works and services	Sergio Martini
Minister of justice	Lucar Lennon

[Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish at 1734 GMT on 18 December reports that Galtieri has appointed Rodolfo Baltierrez as new public information secretary. It adds that Baltierrez is a well-known journalist, was tourism and broadcasting secretary in 1970 and has been ambassador to Costa Rica, Panama, and Israel.

[TELAM at 1815 GMT on 19 December reports that Galtieri has designated Brig Gen Luis Santiago Martella to be chief of the federal police, replacing Maj Gen Juan Bautista Sasiain.]

POLICE ARREST 11 ON SUBVERSION CHARGES

PY182132 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1225 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Dec (NA) -- It has been officially reported that the Buenos Aires provincial police have arrested 11 persons on charges of alleged subversive activities and put them at the disposal of military officials after the Federal Court was notified.

The arrested persons, 10 men and a woman, carried out activities in the northern part of the province.

The brief police communique states that the arrests were carried out "for alleged subversive activities and/or in support of them." The communique also revealed that the arrests were carried out in General Obligado Department, 380 km north of here.

Those arrested are Alcides Picechi, Reynaldo Bosch, Aroldo Aldo Scarpini, Orlando Primo Stechina, Jorge Osvaldo Della Rosa, Rodolfo Armando Sellares, Orestes Pividori, Carlos Masim, Hugo Sager, Elida Hardy de Zili and Hector Nadalich.

It has been learned that Sager was heading a community organization in Arroyo Ceibal, General Obligado Department.

ARGENTINE-ROMANIAN COMMISSION ENDS MEETING

PY191416 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2342 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Dec (TELAM) -- The deliberations of the fifth meeting of the Argentine-Romanian mixed commission ended today with the signing of the final document recording the principal topics dealt with during the meeting.

The minister of trade and maritime interests also reported in this respect that the document was signed by the vice minister of the Machine Building Industry Ministry, Gheorghe Nestorescu, for Romania, and for Argentina by the under secretary for foreign trade and regional exchanges, Jorge Caminotti.

During his visit to Argentina, the Romanian official had meetings with the minister of trade and maritime interests, Dr Carlos Garcia Martinez, the acting minister of industry and mining, Jorge Aguado, and with the presidents of the Argentine Railways and the Argentine Petroleum Deposits, General Olcese and Suarez Mason, respectively.

The exchange of economic and trade missions was proposed in the course of the deliberations, as well as participation in fairs and expositions that are held in the two countries.

Lists of industrial products that they are interested in exporting were also exchanged with the object of increasing mutual trade.

PRESIDENT ROYO STRESSES LABOR PEACE IN COUNTRY

PA201943 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 19 Dec 81 pp 1, 8A

[Excerpt] Panamanian President Aristides Royo said in the swearing-in ceremony of the new board of directors of the Union of Typographers and Graphic Arts Workers [STTAG] that "the justice, dignity, adequate wages and social benefits that the workers are given do not go against or prevent the country's economic development."

Referring to a statement made by STTAG Secretary General Santiago Cajar who said that "social development does not prevent economic development," the Panamanian president added that "on the contrary, when the workers are happier and more content, when they receive more benefits and when their rights are respected, the better they will fulfill their duties and will become a guarantee for that economic development."

Royo also referred to countries near Panama "which, because they have had an exploiting management class for many decades, now have a working class that is waging a fierce struggle to achieve its rights." He added that "in our country we all want to be able to live in peace, particularly the workers and the businessmen." In Panama, the president said, we have a worker who does not seek the destruction of the enterprise and we also have an enterprise that wants the worker to have all the dignity for which he struggles.

In another part of his impromptu speech, Royo referred to what he described as "the formula for dialogue." In this regard he stressed that "this is fortunately shown by the fact that in the past 3 years, 668 lists of workers' demands have been presented to the Labor Ministry and most of them have been resolved. There have been only 43 strikes and more than 300 collective bargaining contracts."

President Royo stressed that "this shows we are a country at peace, a stable country, a country where, although sometimes with natural difficulties we achieve final understanding between labor and management."

"This means that all sectors -- management, labor and government -- have to have a great sense of responsibility. This is the great aspiration we should all have in order to build a great country with a higher level of development," the president added.

He said that he is very hopeful for the establishment of the Supreme Court's fourth chamber of labor affairs "because we know that injustices are committed and that they must be arbitrated." He noted that the establishment of this chamber has already been approved by the cabinet council and is now ready for the legislative branch.

Addressing Labor and Social Welfare Minister Oyden Ortega who was present at the ceremony, Royo said that "we want to tell him that he has not only our support and that of all the government but also that of all the workers and the people to continue directing that ministry as he has been doing and to continue to exhaust, as he has been doing, all possible efforts so that there will be understanding and so that he will continue to protect the interests of the poor class which in the long run is the one that suffers the most. Our government has always been, just as General Torrijos, on the side of the poor. The government will continue to be on their side due to the inspiration, principles and teachings that General Torrijos left us."

LOCAL COMMUNIST PARTY SUPPORTS POLISH REGIME

PA202356 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 20 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] The people's party described as "timely" the measures adopted by the Military Council of National Salvation of Poland in a communique published today and at the same time expressed its total support of Comrade W. Jaruzelski in his policy of guaranteeing the Polish economic system and socialist democracy.

In their communique, the Panamanian communists emphasized the need to guide the masses to reveal the antisocialist campaign against Poland and the Soviet Union and to unmask the opportunists disguised as anticommunists. They also exhorted the democratic and leftist forces of Panama not to offer leverage to the oligarchy and imperialism in their regressive and antipopular plans.

According to the People's Party, the Polish Government has adopted a number of strong measures to defeat the antisocialist subversion that the reactionary sectors of "Solidarity" mounted and were carrying out through their coup-oriented maneuvers, encouraged by U.S. imperialism and European reaction, which are permanently hostile to the socialist bloc.

The communique added that those sectors took advantage of a critical situation in Poland, the result of errors and blunders by past governments and opportunistic deviations by some former Polish Communist leaders, to blame not the errors but the socialist system and to build a conspiracy to destroy the regime.

Referring to Soviet intervention, the People's Party noted that the socialist nations have the sacred duty of defending socialism and that the Polish crisis is not a phenomenon that is alien to the international socialist system. It added that the interest of the socialist nations in helping and assisting Polish socialism is not intervention but an act of legitimate collective defense.

SPADAFORA INTERVIEWED ON SOCIOPOLITICAL PROBLEMS

PA201931 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Interview with Hugo Spadafora, commander of the Victoriano Lorenzo Brigade of volunteer Panamanians who fought against Somoza in Nicaragua, by Julio Miller -- live or recorded; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] What is your view of the sociopolitical situation in Panama?

[Answer] Due to the political vacuum left by the death of General Torrijos -- which was to be expected following the death of a man with such leadership ability -- we have to reflect, 5 months after his death, and make some observations about politics in the country. In the first place, I think that President Royo's policy places too much emphasis on antagonism, intolerance and partisan sectarianism. I think that in view of the problems facing our country after General Torrijos' death, President Royo must act more as the president of Panama than as an activist of the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD]. He said quite properly a short time ago that General Torrijos was General Torrijos and President Royo is President Royo. Precisely for this reason, he should strive more to establish harmony and national unity. This is so because when General Torrijos was alive, the PRD, the ruling party, was virtually covered by the umbrella of his leadership. Now, if we want to avert chaos in this country, we must urge a rapprochement among the political forces in the country.

One of the issues raised by the opposition is that of the composition of the electoral tribunal. I do not think either this matter, or that of establishing a constituent assembly, are unsolvable. These and other issues can be broached and settled if the appropriate political climate is created in the country, that is, a climate of political tranquillity.

[Question] Dr Spadafora, you have referred to an absence of dialogue and understanding. Do you think this absence of dialogue and understanding is setting the stage for a breakdown of the peace and tranquillity prevailing in this country?

[Answer] I am not saying this today. I have said so before. In this regard, I refer to the writings I have mentioned, including the one in LA PRENSA and others published in LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA.

As I said while General Torrijos was still alive, if no understanding is reached among the government and opposition forces, this country will become ungovernable and physical violence could not be ruled out. I said this while General Torrijos was still alive. Now, after his death, I say it with all the more reason. I would say that this is not only necessary but urgent. In this regard, I think that we, Torrijos' followers, should take advantage of the fact that Vice President Ricardo de la Espriella started a dialogue when he offered a government plane to take former President Arnulfo Arias to the United States when Arias was sick. Since then, as far as I know, De la Espriella has maintained pleasantness and communiation with the opposition. Therefore, I believe that a concerted effort by President Royo, De La Espriella, the National Guard general staff and National Guard Commander Florez could yield good results in the short run. This should be done openly without talking turkey and without fear of saying that we Panamanians want and need a dialogue.

[Question] Dr Spadafora, you have talked of wrongdoing. According to what parameters and at what levels is this taking place in the government?

[Answer] I will go over it again. I am saying nothing new. [One case] is the granting of contracts under unclear terms. The cronyism that existed previously has not disappeared and I think it can be said it has even increased. There is also the lack of control of public spending. I also want to mention another type of wrongdoing which is poisoning the political climate in Panama in the same degree or perhaps even more. I respect the professionalism of the National Guard. I would not want to venture a professional opinion as to how the G-1, personnel, or the G-3, military operations, or the G-4 or G-5 should be run. However, I do think that I can give a political opinion on the G-2 because, besides its role of providing information and intelligence, it has become, since 1968, an instrument of political action.

The G-2 has not adapted to the new times. I think that the G-2 continues being, insofar as its structure, operation and policy are concerned, the same as it was when the regime was a typical military dictatorship, that is, from 1968 to 1972. I must stress that I do not think it should be dismantled. But I insist that the repression I have just mentioned must, indeed, disappear as a prior condition to clearing up the political climate in this country to permit the dialogue to which I have referred.

[Question] Dr Spadafora, you have defined yourself as a Torrijos follower. Starting from that premise, you said that the government thinks more as a party than as a government or state. What is the trend in Panama's situation following General Torrijos' death?

[Answer] I think that General Torrijos was determined to hold a pure election in 1984 and the National Guard confirmed this recently. In other words, the National Guard is prepared to give power to whoever wins, even if it is not General Torrijos' party.

I belong to the PRD. I do not repent for joining it or belonging to it because I am a social democrat and currently the PRD is the party more widely recognized as such in Panama. I think that if we want to avert a return to the old-style local political maneuvering, if we want to avert a degeneration of Panama's political life and not reach 1984 unprepared to tackle the task of establishing full democracy in Panama, the leaders, the individuals responsible for each opposition or official party must undertake the task of working out this minimum political agreement to which Roberto Eisenmann [president of the board of directors of the newspaper LA PRENSA's publishing company] has referred. If it were possible, it would be even better to reach a maximum political agreement. This would be the historical and political solution for Panama.

BELIZE

UDP WINS 26 OF 42 SEATS IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

FL190145 Bridgetown CANA in English 2330 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Belmopan, Belize, 18 Dec (CANA) -- The opposition United Democratic Party [UDP] has won 26 of 42 seats at elections yestreday for six municipal councils in Belize. The major parties contesting the elections were the Peoples United Party [PUP] of Prime Minister George Price, the United Democratic Party, the Toledo Progressive Party, and seven independent candidates in the Orange Walk town.

The election yielded some surprising results and in some areas the electorate decided on a complete swing in the choice of their local government.

Of the 42 seats in the election -- seven for each of the six town boards -- the United Democratic Party gained 26 and the People's United Party 16.

In the southern town of Punta Gorda, which was an opposition stronghold, the electorate kicked out all seven UDP town councillors and (?replaced) them with a solid PUP seven.

In the western border town of Benque Viejo del Carmen, a traditional PUP stronghold, electors gave the boot to seven former PUP town councillors an sent seven UDP candidates to the town hall.

In San Ignacio and Santa Elena, a twin town, also in the west, which is under the control of PUP's Assad Shoman in the House of Representatives, the town folks opted for a UDP seven.

Orange Walk town in the sugar belt, which has also been a long-time PUP stronghold under the control of a seven-seat PUP town board, the votes were split, with the PUP gaining four seats and the UDP three seats.

The independent candidates made poor showing in that municipality, but it is believed that the votes they drew caused the upset in the PUP camp.

Corozal town was always known to waver in elections and predictions for this area are usually difficult. Before the election, they had a solid UDP town board, but this time the votes were split with the PUP gaining a majority of four and the UDP three seats.

The town of Dangriga was a UDP turf for some time and in the town board they controlled four of the seven seats. The PUP held three. This time the UDP came out in even greater force and consolidated their position by voting in six UDP candidates, while the PUP gained one seat.

The Toledo Progressive Party which is a pro-Guatemala group, contested the elections in Punta Gorda only, and they made a very poor showing, with some of their candidates gaining less than 10 percent of the votes cast.

Of the 13,101 electors registered, 10,001 turned out to vote. This represents 76 percent of the total. The turn-out overall, however, was lower than the last municipal election when 89.6 percent of the registered voters went to the polls.

EL SALVADOR

ARMED FORCES END 'OPERATION RESCUE' IN MORAZAN

PA192308 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 19 Dec 81 pp 4, 17

[Text] The armed forces have ended Operation Rescue, which was staged for 10 days in Morazan department, according to statements made yesterday by spokesmen for the armed forces press committee and the general staff.

The same sources indicated than an official report on deaths, dismantled camps, arrests, confiscated weapons, ammunition, maps and so forth will be forthcoming in due time.

Although the military operation has ended, not all of the army forces will be withdrawn from the area. Checkpoints will be manned to prevent the return of the extremist groups that have sowed panic among the peasants for several months, preventing them from carrying out their agricultural activities. Thousands of people were obliged to leave their towns and cantons because the extremist groups threatened them with death unless they joined the rebels or paid certain weekly, biweekly or monthly quotas in cash, food, medicines, clothing, shoes, poultry, livestock and so forth.

Work crews from the armed forces and the public works ministry are engaged in restoring roads that were seriously damaged by the terrorists in their efforts to stop traffic. Crews are also working to open access roads in those areas in which the subversives destroyed or damaged bridges. Teams of electricians are also repairing high tension towers, telephone lines and other damage caused by terrorists throughout Morazan department, San Salvador, Santa Ana, San Miguel and in other areas in the interior of the country.

According to the sources, it has been unofficially estimated that at least some 175 terrorists and some 12 army soldiers were killed in action in Morazan. The armed forces consider Operation Rescue to have been successful both militarily and socially, because thousands of peasants who fled from the extremist terror are gradually returning to their lands or homes, to resume their normal activities.

The discovery of the Radio Venceremos repeater, the dismantling of many camps and the confiscation of maps are considered to be some of the successful elements of the operation. Some weapons and ammunition were also confiscated. In addition, roads, highways and buildings that were damaged by the terrorists are now being repaired, according to the same military sources.

Havana Report

PA191651 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] In the past hours the FMLN launched a strong counteroffensive in the Salvadoran departments of Usulutan, Morazan, Chalatenango and Santa Ana. According to reports, the genocidal troops of the Christian Democratic-military regime have sustained at least 25 casualties in their most recent clashes with the guerrillas.

Reports from the Central American country indicate that eastern El Salvador is economically paralyzed due to power outages caused when guerrilla commando units sabotaged high tension towers. Such actions blacked out several neighborhoods in San Salvador for 48 hours. Several areas in the central departments of Cuscatlan, San Vicente and La Libertad are also affected.

It was learned that some 1,000 soldiers were urgently dispatched to the area around San Francisco Gotera in Morazan department, where the army is exterminating the civil population with massive aviation and artillery support. The genocidal operation is especially intense in an area of Morazan located only 8 km from the Honduran border. There is also an important concentration of Honduran forces in that area.

Terrorist Actions

PA191444 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 18 Dec 81 pp 2, 71

[Excerpts] The damages caused by terrorist action against the electric power system in San Miguel have resulted in huge losses, frustration and all kinds of difficulties, city officials report.

Since Sunday, the residents of San Miguel and other towns of eastern El Salvador have been without electricity. Hundreds of businesses are experiencing huge losses.

Small and large industries are paralyzed. Cafeterias, restaurants, movie theatres, repair shops and small and large industries are at a standstill. Meanwhile, workers are trying to reestablish the power service in San Miguel and other towns in the area which have been affected by the damages caused by terrorist vandalism, government sources reported.

Armed forces sources said that the roads linking San Miguel with the rest of the country, particularly the Pan-American highway, the military road and the roads to other towns in the area, are being heavily patrolled to counteract the terrorist action.

PARTIES RAISE QUESTIONS ON ELECTORAL LAW

PA191707 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 17 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] Leaders of the five opposition political parties already legally registered or being organized publicly asked the government junta today to clarify whether or not the provisional electoral law has been approved. The decree was issued on the afternoon of 8 December at the presidential house and was described by the parties as "a stab in the back."

The parties noted that doubts have emerged since the decree has not been published in the official gazette despite the statements of Jorge Bustamante, president of the Central Electoral Council, and despite the fact that the approval was announced. This morning, Bustamante told EL MUNDO that "so far we don't know what law will be in effect for the election of the constituent assembly. I have learned," he added, "that the political parties are trying to meet with the government junta to discuss what they don't like in the law. However, there is nothing concrete on this. Bustamante also said that the council has no official knowledge of the publication of the decree."

The opposition National Conciliation Party, PCN, the Popular Orientation Party, POP, and the Salvadoran People's Party, PPS, all of which are legally registered, and the Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, and the Democratic Action, AD, which are being organized, went to the presidential house on 8 December in response to an urgent summons. They were each given a copy of what was said to be the provisional electoral law. The information secretariat of the presidency issued a bulletin that same afternoon indicating the following:

"The representatives of the various political parties met this afternoon with the government junta and some members of the cabinet at the presidential house where they were given the provisional electoral law approved by the government authorities. This law will regulate the constituent assembly election process that will end in March 1982."

The same bulletin included statements by Jose Napoleon Duarte and Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez discussing the content of the law, particularly the elimination of the civil registry, the exemption of the armed forces from the exercise of suffrage and the establishment of 22 March 1982 as the date of the elections.

As EL MUNDO has reported, the reaction of the opposition political parties the following day was to not attend a meeting with the Central Elections Council in rejection of the law that the junta had given them, believing that it was already a definite law.

In the past few days, the various political parties have published paid advertisements, criticizing the law which is presumed to be approved but not published in the gazette.

This morning the political leaders were trying to reach agreement to coordinate the measures they might adopt or to seek a dialogue with the junta.

Meanwhile, Jorge Bustamante, president of the Central Electoral Council, said he knew nothing about this since this is a matter of the parties. He was also questioned about rumors of his resignation. He said "this is just another current rumor." "When and if I resign, I will personally announce my resignation to the newspapers."

GOVERNMENT ACCUSED OF BIASING ELECTION PROCESS

PA192016 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 18 Dec 81 pp 3, 65

[Text] Representatives of the political parties that participated in the political forum, with the exception of the Christian Democratic Party, delivered a protest note yesterday to Alvino Roman y Vega, the OAS representative in our country. The parties' representatives arrived at the OAS office here, but Roman y Vega did not let them all in. For this reason, they commissioned Francisco Quinones Avila and Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson to deliver the note which is addressed to Alejandro Orfila, OAS secretary general.

The text of the note is as follows:

"Your Excellency Alejandro Orfila, OAS secretary general, permanent secretariat, Washington, DC.

"The political parties, Democratic Action, AD; Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA; National Conciliation, PCN; Popular Orientation, POP; and the Salvadoran People's Party, PPS, recently participated, together with the Christian Democratic Party, in a forum of political parties. The forum was sponsored by the Central Electoral Council, in accord with the Salvadoran Government's desire to have existing political parties issue their own regulations, as well as to discuss and seek a political and democratic solution to the violence in our country.

"We have read with pleasure the OAS General Assembly resolution, based on the principle of solidarity in the OAS charter and in the General Assembly resolution, Res (X-O-80), which establishes that the democratic system is the foundation for a political solution in which human values can fully develop.

"The healthy intentions of the OAS, which are contained in the previously mentioned resolution, are fully shared by the political parties that sign this note and by all the Salvadoran people, who are eager to obtain peace, social justice and democratization through a genuinely democratic electoral process, which represents the beginning of a solution to the internal problems of El Salvador. A positive result of the forum was the drafting of a temporary electoral bill.

"However, we are deeply worried that following the OAS international support to the Salvadoran people, the political faction in power has disregarded the honest efforts of political parties that have tried to cooperate from the beginning to find a peaceful solution, through an electoral process, in which the support of political parties is as important as the international support given by the OAS.

"The political parties reiterate their democratic beliefs. At the same time they stress that the official party, the Christian Democratic Party, is mainly responsible for the obstacles met by the electoral process. This is so because, following the international support from the OAS, the Christian Democratic Party has ridiculed the good faith of the political parties that during the political parties forum drafted the provisional electoral bill, which offer guarantees for the honesty of the elections. However, the government with its arrogant attitude has disregarded it by imposing the exclusive view of the Christian Democratic Party, thus eliminating the impartiality in the electoral process.

"We wish to express our satisfaction over the participation of friendly governments and international organizations as observers to the electoral process. Nevertheless, we must point out that the Salvadoran problem should be solved by Salvadorans.

"Mr Secretary, we submit this note to you because when the OAS General Assembly issued its revolution, it trusted that the electoral process was a means to stop violence in our country. However, by disregarding the bill approved by the political parties and by imposing Christian Democratic Party views, the Salvadoran Government has completely lost the trust of the country's political parties. For this reason, we request that our protest be made known to all countries member of the OAS. This does not mean a loss of confidence in the elections as a political solution, but the loss of confidence in those who are currently conducting the electoral process in a biased way.

"With proof of our consideration, we hereby sign this note,"

The note is signed by the Secretaries General of AD, ARENA, PCN, POP, and PPS.

FMLN LEADER ON REJECTION OF MARCH ELECTIONS

PA201743 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] FMLN leader Salvador Guerra has said that with its elections in March 1982, the Salvadoran military-Christian Democratic junta is trying to legitimize its genocide and U.S. intervention in the country. Guerra, chief of staff of the Modesto Ramirez Front, told the SALPRESS news agency that the genocide in El Salvador is so massive that the international public rejects those elections. The dreams of our people, he said, will become a reality through the combative struggle of the masses, armed insurrection, and guerrilla combat in which we already have vast experience.

Meanwhile, in Honduras, thousands of Salvadoran refugees protested over their forced relocation to an inhospitable place far from the border, indicating that death is the only thing waiting for them there. The Honduran Committee of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People has charged that the aim of the forced transfer of the refugees is to clear the border of people in order to facilitate the joint action of the Salvadoran and Honduran armies against the FMLN forces.

Other reports indicate that guerrilla groups, supported by the local townspeople, have erected barricades in various sectors of the Salvadoran city of Santa Ana, the country's second most important city, where bomb explosions and bursts of gunfire are constantly heard.

NICARAGUA

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. VIEWS GOVERNMENT POSITION

PA200336 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2316 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] San Jose, 19 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- Arturo Cruz, Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States, said today that it is about time for the Sandinist government to define the revolution that emerged after the overthrow of dictator Anastasio Somoza in July 1979. In a telephone interview from Washington with the San Jose weekly LA NACION INTERNACIONAL, Cruz added that "no clear definition of the revolutionary model has been given, while a series of uncertainties, that are unfavorable for the economic situation, have been maintained."

According to LA NACION INTERNACIONAL, Cruz said that "the effects of the world economic situation in his country are obvious" and that "we (the Nicaraguan people) must recognize that the foreign breach and the balance of payments deficits that have occurred are attributable to the fact that production, has not increased as it should have."

The diplomat added that, in addition, there has been "internal ideological struggling" that "has prevented a definition of the revolutionary system that, in the final analysis, must prevail" in Nicaragua. Arturo Cruz, former member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, resigned as Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States on 14 November 1981, but added that he would leave the post only after the Nicaraguan Government appointed his replacement in Washington.

"I think it is time for the revolution to define itself," Cruz insisted. He said that the definition must be made in "eminently" democratic terms and that the economic recovery will be made without great cost, although it will take several years, even under optimal conditions, to reach an adequate per capita income.

When questioned about charges that the revolution has a Marxist-Leninist orientation, Cruz said that deplorable incidents have occurred, which he attributed to the government's desire to reaffirm its authority. He explained that he was not suggesting naivete on the part of anyone "because, after all, it is actions that serve to measure the intentions of any government. I believe that it is a mistake to close the doors and avenues to the revolutionary government if it is desired that a truly pluralist process take place there."

ENVOY TO MEXICO LINKS SOMOZISTS TO PLANE BOMBING

PA191800 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Mexico City -- Aldo Diaz Lacayo, Nicaraguan ambassador to Mexico, has said during a news conference that there is no doubt that the professional terrorist who placed the bomb which caused an explosion in an AERONICA Boeing 727 on Saturday at Mexico's Benito Juarez International Airport is someone linked to the Somozist counterrevolution.

Diaz Lacayo said that, according to the experts' report which was widely publicized, a nitrobenzene bomb was used to carry out this criminal action. It can be clearly deduced from the report that the culprit was a professional terrorist with training in the use of sophisticated explosives, he said. In addition, Diaz Lacayo described the terrorist as someone who was conscious of what he was doing and acted in cold blood. The terrorist is a person with great knowledge, ability and experience in these matters, he said.

When asked if Somozists living in Mexico could be linked to the bombing, Diaz said that the Nicaraguan Embassy is aware of the presence of Somozists in Mexico. He said they are scattered and suspected of being linked to the counterrevolution in a fundamental way. He stressed, however, that he had no evidence linking them to the bombing.

Regarding the number of persons who might have been directly involved in the bombing, the ambassador said the investigation reveals the existence of a suspect but that it cannot be said there was only one. He added that, obviously, the suspect arrived on a flight to Mexico but that it is not known where he boarded the plane. Concerning the condition of those injured in the bombing, Diaz said that (Austin Roman), captain of the plane, will soon be released from the hospital and will be able to resume his work. The burns suffered by flight attendant (Matilde Citoria) are expected to heal completely. The injured Mexican employees are in satisfactory condition.

RADIO 15 SEPTEMBER REPORTS ACTION IN SIUNA AREA

PA201517 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0300 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] Freedom commandos have successfully carried out an operation in Siuna. The commandos of the Nicaraguan democratic forces, through Radio 15 September, their radio station, report to all democratic and freedom-loving citizens that on 18 December 1981, our forces in the area of Siuna carried out an operation named Operation Thunder.

At 1100 our forces took enemy positions by surprise, inflicting many casualties on the enemy. The following war materiel was recovered: 1 FAL rifle, 1 Garand rifle, 2 machetes, 2 (?knapsacks) with ammunition, 2 canteens made in Russia and a white handkerchief with embroidery that said (Joaska) and (Chaplin). Our democratic commandos did not suffer any casualties and they withdrew to their meeting place from where they returned to the general headquarters located in the Nicaraguan mountains.

ROBELO RETURNS FROM WESTERN EUROPEAN TOUR

PA190313 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0024 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Managua, 18 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- Alfonso Robelo, president of the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board, which groups dissident political parties and worker organizations, returned here today, Friday, after a broad tour of Western European countries. The former member of the Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and president of the opposition Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN) arrived in time to offer a report on his trip through Europe to a meeting of opposition leaders from all over the country, who gathered in this capital today.

Although the meeting of dissident leaders has a long list of speakers, political sources believe that Robelo will be the main speaker after his 15-day tour of European and several Latin American countries and his meetings with political leaders of diverse ideological persuasions.

Addresses Sympathizers

PA191419 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Fear of totalitarianism, a desire for a third path, socialism in liberty, rightist parties' concern, the closing down of LA PRENSA and a visit to at least 10 countries; we could thus summarize the ideas which Alfonso Robelo, president of the rightist parties' coordinating board outlined before his fellow party members this afternoon after his return from Europe and the Caribbean.

The president of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement especially stressed what he termed the concern which European and Caribbean politicians shared with him when he started to tell them about the arrest of the leaders of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise and the way LA PRENSA was sanctioned for having published untrue reports.

Appealing more to the emotions than to the truth behind the facts, the former member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction said: We will never surrender. We are going to speak clearly because, either we achieve democracy or we fall into a totalitarianism worse than the past.

With these words, Robelo described Somozism and totalitarianism and tried to compare it to the development of our revolution. We Nicaraguans can see the difference between the two.

Among the persons he visited we can mention Bruno Kreisky of Austria and Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party. He traveled to Norway, Sweden, Germany and the Dominican Republic as well as the land of Baby Doc.

Robelo stressed the unity that was necessary, but he mechanically spoke of unspecified deviations which are translated into what he calls fear of totalitarianism. Robelo's speech was a reiteration of what he has been saying for a year. The only difference is that he said it today.

DOMINICA

STATE OF EMERGENCY DECLARED FOLLOWING COUP ATTEMPT

PA210004 Paris AFP in English 2330 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 20 Dec (AFP) -- A state of emergency has been declared in the West Indian island of Dominica following an unsuccessful attempt Saturday to overthrow the government of Prime Minister Eugenia Charles. Political meetings and other assemblies are banned and press censorship has been imposed. The homes of more than 100 suspected terrorists and collaborators have been searched during the past 24 hours.

One policeman and two terrorists were killed in the coup attempt, according to latest reports, and other policemen, including Police Commissioner Oliver Phillip, were wounded. More than 90 people are in custody, including former army commander Major Frederick Newton.

Charles Reports on Situation

FL191813 Bridgetown CANA in English 1810 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, 19 Dec (CANA) -- Prime Minister Eugenia Charles said here today that one policeman was killed and 10, including Commissioner Oliver Phillip, were injured when a group of men launched an attack on police headquarters here last night. She said that one of the attackers was killed, and the former head of the national army, Maj Frederick Newton, was arrested.

The prime minister disclosed that her government had called on other Caribbean countries for assistance and their response has been prompt. She called on the population to be calm and to volunteer their services to the authorities. The prime minister warned people to be careful, because the band of attackers at large were "desperate, armed and dangerous."

Last night's attack on police headquarters, during which an attempt was made to break into the armoury, is the latest drama in this poverty-stricken eastern Caribbean island, where determined efforts have been made to topple the region's first woman prime minister. Miss Charles said that some of the men involved in this latest outrage against her government were recently released from detention in connection with a plot earlier this year to overthrow the administration, with assistance from U.S. mercenaries.

The prime minister said in her broadcast that the attack had been launched by "misguided dissidents" recently released at the preliminary inquiry into conspiracy charges, on the basis that there was insufficient evidence against them. "These included Maj Frederick Newton, Ashton Benjamin and others."

"These men breached the security of the police station in Roseau and fired on the police officers who were there, killing one policeman, Matthias Alexander, and injuring nine others... The culprits made a desperate attempt to break into the armoury without success, and when the policy from outside were able to gain entry the culprits fled. The police are now in full control of the situation.

"At the same time that this attempt was made, an attempt was made by armed and masked men to break into the prisons and free the prisoners who had been remanded on the conspiracy charges for trial at the next assizes. A prison officer was shot and wounded. The police who gave security at the prison were able to withstand the attempt to break into the prison, and in doing so, one of the culprits was killed. He is one Howell Piper, who had been a member of the defence force. He was tried on a conspiracy charge earlier this year and had been allowed to go free because insufficient evidence was found against him.

"Cabinet has been meeting from early this morning, monitoring the situation and consulting with police officers," Miss Charles said. "We also wish to urge you not to gather in crowds and to take no action which will hinder the police in their endeavors to bring this situation to an end, and to give all information to the police which may assist them in their investigations. We also wish to request you loyal citizens to give your assistance to the police in ensuring security, and in the search for the wanted men. Police have arrested Frederick Newton, the former commander of the defence force, and are in search of Ashton Benjamin, also a former member of the defense force, and others who are working with them. These men are armed and desperate. Citizens are advised against approaching them, but to inform the police immediately of their whereabouts. The police are also desirous of obtaining the services of loyal men who are prepared to give service as special constables.

"We have sought assistance from governments of neighbouring islands and the response has been prompt. You the citizens would be heartened by the warm friendship and ready assistance which has been given to us by our friends in the Caribbean. This will let you know that you are not alone and whatever misguided dissidents who are greedy for power may do, we will overcome."

JAMAICA

SEAGA GIVES CONDITIONS FOR RELATIONS WITH CUBA

PA200212 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0002 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] Kingston, 19 Dec (EFE) -- Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga announced today his conditions for a resumption of relations with Cuba: that the Cubans demonstrate that "they have ceased intervention" in Jamaica's internal affairs.

Seaga suspended relations with Cuba on 29 October 1981, alleging that the Havana government is harboring Jamaican criminals and advising terrorists to subvert order in this Caribbean island.

After repeating his accusations against Cuba, Seaga pointed to a possible reconciliation if the Cubans demonstrate that "they have ceased interfering" in the internal affairs of Jamaica.

However, he said that this would be "difficult" to judge from the history of Fidel Castro's government.

The Jamaican Government recently refused entry permits to two Cuban delegates who were invited to the congress of the pro-Soviet Jamaican Labor Party.

The opposition Peoples National Army, which held power in Jamaica until October 1980 and maintained good relations with Cuba, has announced that it will reestablish diplomatic contacts with Cuba if it wins the next election.

GUYANA

JAGAN: U.S. PRESSURING BURNHAM THROUGH VENEZUELA

FL170146 Bridgetown CANA in English 2050 GMT 16 Dec 81

[By Reudon Eversley]

[Excerpts] Bridgetown, Barbados, 16 Dec (CANA) -- Guyana's opposition leader, Dr Cheddi Jagan, has appealed to the people of the Caribbean to support their Guyanese brothers and sisters in their struggle against what he termed the Forbes Burnham semi-dictatorship.

Dr Jagan in a comment to the CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY (CANA), said regional people should expose "all the violations of civil and political rights" in the co-operative republic and the "arbitrary methods" used against Guyanese working people as a demonstration of their solidarity. The veteran Guyanese politician left Barbados today after delivering a public lecture on the implications of the so-called Caribbean Basin aid plan sponsored by the United States to pump developmental assistance into the region.

On Guyana's present border dispute with neighbouring Venezuela, Dr Jagan acknowledged that there was a threat, but said the matter had to be viewed in the perspective of Guyana, Venezuela, the United States and events in the Caribbean region as a whole.

"The United States wants (President) Burnham's government to move back completely to the right. Since it signed the IMF agreement in 1978, it has moved backward. It has retreated from the positions it held in 1974-76 -- anti-imperialist positions both in domestic and foreign policy...", the PPP [People's Progressive Party] leader declared. He added: "The Reagan administration is putting pressure on Burnham's government to move back to the extreme right position that it had from 1964-70 and that pressure is being placed through Venezuela."

Dr Jagan accused the Burnam government of using the issue as a facade to turn attention away from the country's problems and to increase spending on the military to protect its own interests. "So the Venezuelan thing is a convenient handle to say you have to bear more sacrifices in order to pay for more defence to defend our land....expenditure on the army and police have been increased from 15 million dollars in 1970 to 147 million this year and the excuse for this is that the Venezuelans are threatening us, whereas they (government) need the army to keep them in power," he claimed.

In the case of Venezuela, he said the ruling party was using the issue for political gain as it was "very unpopular" and elections were due soon. Dr Jagan also accused Caracas of using the issue to carry out Washington's plans as both administrations shared similar principles and outlook.

SURINAME

HAVANA REPORTS 18 DEC REVOLUTIONARY FRONT RALLY

FL141944 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Suriname's Revolutionary Front will officially be proclaimed next Friday at a mass rally to be held in front of Paramaribo's monument to the revolution. The announcement was made by the president of that group of mass organizations, which was established last 28 November, Col Daysi Bouterse, who stated that the front's creation was necessary to strengthen and continue the anti-imperialist struggle in Suriname. The Suriname leader said that the founding ceremony of the revolutionary front will be attended by delegations from several Caribbean and Central American countries.